# SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL

GEORGE H. THOMAS'S LOYALTY. WAS IT EVER IN DOUBT !- NO. NOT FOR A MOMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In Volume XII of "The Southern Historical Society Papers," for the year 1884, page 568, is the

following:

Did General George H. Thomas hesitate to draw
his sword against his native State. Virginia!
We have collected the most conclusive proofs that
General Thomas had at first fully decided to come
to and cast his lot with his own people, and we
only await some additional proofs that have been
promised us before publishing a full statement of the
facts.

Both question and answer are somewhat vague. The undoubted purpose, however, is to create the belief that General Thomas fully intended to leave the United States Army and enter the rebel service. For than five years the friends of Thomas have "conclusive proof" thus promised in of a magazine avowedly devoted to the ssemination of historical truth. The fact that during that long interval no attempt has been made to promise affords strong ground for doubt

after General Thomas's death, in 1876, a what similar assertion was made by Fitzhugh Lee in a letter published in a Richmond newspaper. General Garfield, in his culogy on the General at Cleveland, Oldo, November 24, 1870, completely 's assertion. The letter which Lee pubin his vindication, purporting to be written by Thomas, then a major of cavalry, January 18, ained in it nothing that could even by implication be tortured into a confirmation of the original statement that "Thomas in 1861 expressed ntention to resign, and sent a letter to Governor Letcher, offering his services to Virginia." On the was a personal letter to a private inand made no allusion to the Governor or ce to offering his services to Virginia.

From that time till the publication above quot "The Southern Historical Society Papers," nothing ore was heard of the attempt to prove General Thomas's disloyalty. During the five years since that publication the vaunted evidence has been withheld, and the unsupported assertion concerning " most nd mischief as it could. Within the last two months. however-in fact while the preparations for the glori-Robert E. Lee were going on in Richmondhas been published a single sentence, purporting to or from a letter, alleged to be in the State archives of Virginia written March 12, 1861, by mas to Governor Letcher. The Governor had offered to Major Thomas the office of Chief of of Virginia, with the rank and emoluments of colonel. This offer was declined. the Richmond papers, the letter of declination contains the following sentence: "It is not my wish to honorable for me to remain in it, and therefore so long as my native State (Virginia) remains in the Union, it is my purpose to remain in the Army, requested to perform duties alike repulsive to honor

e as the "conclusive proof" which the Editor At any rate it is the only thing bearing on of its publication show that it is the strongest evidence be adduced in support of the monstrous element of "proof" of the original assertion should be patent to the duliest comprehension.

circumstances under which the renewed attack upon the good name of General Thomas is made known facts about him during the closing days of 1860 The simple story will ut erly annihilate that and all similar "proofs" of his dis-

of Camp Cooper, near the head waters of the Brazos River in Northern Texas, and in the field, from Febru-23, 1859, to November 12, 1860. In an expedition Concho and Colorado rivers, undertaken chiefly for the purpose of exploration, he fell in with a band of predatory Indians, and in a skirmish with them on the 26th of August, 1860, was severely wounded by an arrow, which passed through his chin into his breast ming to his post on the 28th of August, a six onths' leave of absence was granted him. The situa eave the Department until the 12th of November. Dur ng the interval between the granting and the taking of this leave the Presidential election took place. Thus his the disturbed political conditions than if he had come In his journey he met with a railroad ac rident that for a time threatened serious consequences. From its effects he never fully recovered. tained by his injuries some six weeks at Norfolk, Va. Then he came to Washington, where his name is recorded in the register kept by the Adjutant-General under date of January 10, 1861. From there he went to New-York for medical advice and freatment. On the 18th of January, fearing that his injuries might unfit him for further service in the Army and seeing an advertisement for a commandant of cadets and in wrote to the superintendent-an ex-army officer-asking what salary and allowances pertain to the situation, as he feared that it might soon be necessary for him to be looking up some means of support. It was this letter that Fitzhugh Lee published in 1870 as evidence that in 1861 Thomas had expressed his intention to resign for the purpose of entering the rebel service. It does not require a second reading to see the absurdity

While in Washington-a week before the writing of this letter-Major Thomas warned General Scott that opinion Twiggs, who was in command in Texas, meditated treachery. Was that the act of a man him self contemplating treachery? The result in Texas showed the correctness of his suspicions.

South Carolina seceded on the 20th of December, followed after an interval of nearly three weeks by Mississippi, January 9; Florida, January 10; Alabama, January 11. The news concerning these latter States came while Major Thomas was in Washington. Administration was still dominated by the conspirators in and out of Buchanan's Cabinet. Georgia seceded January 19, Louisiana on the 26th and Texas February 1.

During February and March no other State seceded. Governor Letcher succeeded in having a convention called in Virginia, which met in Richmond February 13. It was largely for the Union. On April 4 the convention refused by a vote of 80 to 45-almost two to one-to adopt an ordinance submitting the question of becession to the people.

Up to this time sixty five officers of the Army had resigned and entered the Confederate service. Of seven were Virginians, including Lay, of General Scott's staff, A. P. Hill and Echols. More officers from Northern States than from Virginia had up to

that time joined the rebellion. For nearly six weeks succeeding the inauguration of President Lincoln the insurgent cause made no A Confederate Government of seven had been set up at Montgomery, but it Sained no new adherents. Only the "cotton State had joined the temporary league. All this while Major Thomas was in New York City, recruiting his health and watching with unspeakable anxiety the course of events. While thus situated, the post of Chief of Ordnance of the State of Virginia was offered him, with the rank and emoluments of colonel. If promotion had been his only object, he would quickly have accepted the offer. The step from major to

colonel was then thought a long one. It was one no likely to be taken in the Army for many years. He had been fifteen years in reaching a majority, and even so he had been singularly fortunate, for at the time of his promotion he was justor captain of ardiliery. The relative advance in rank that Lee made on quitting the service of his country was no greater than that declined by Thomas. If, therefore, rank had any temptation for Thomas, he resisted it, though when tendered Virginia was still a State in the Union and there was every likelihood that she would

Union and there was every likelihood that she would to remain.

Incre is also the direct testimony of General Hartrantis—who spent a considerable part of the winter of 1800-61 in intimate association with Major Thomas in New York—that Thomas denounced the prevalent idea of the necessity of officers of the army going with their states, and of General R. W. Johnson, of his old regiment and his messmate, that he never wavered in his devotion to his country.

His leave of absence had yet a long time to ran, when, on the 10th of April, Major Thomas received orders revoking what remained of it. His regiment—the 2d Cavairy—had been treacherously surrendered in Texas, as he had feared. Its colonel, Albert Sidney Johnston, was on the Pacific Coast. Lee, then its leatenant-colonel, was on leave of absence. By April 1 len of its other officers, including Hardee and Vandom, had resigned and entered the Rebel service, several others had been made prisoners of war and released on parole. Early in April the enlisted men, who had spurned every effort to induce them to swerver from their allegiance, began to arrive in New-York. Major Thomas, on the 10th, was ordered to take command of them, conduct them to Carlisle Barracks and rouganize them. He obeyed without hesitation or rustion, Had he been so disposed, he could easily have taken exceptions to the action of the authorities at washington in cutting short his leave of absence and hade it a pretext for escaping the service.

Carlisle the home life so dear to him. But on his way there he heard the summons to war. The gans that opened on Fort Summer proclaimed that peace was no longer possible. His choice was instantly made. On arriving he sought a magistrate and before him, with the profoundest solemnity, renewed his oath of allegiance to the United States of America. He also wrote at once to Mrs. Thomas and to his sisters in Virginia to tell them what course he should take. That course separated him definitely from his family and from Virginia. On the 15th of April came the President's call for 75,000 men to help "repossess the forts, places and property which had been seized from the Union." Virginia was still, at least nominally, in the Union. To reach the forts and places already seized it was necessary to march across her territory. If Major Thomas deemed such a movement an invasion of the rights of a sovereign state, or, in the words of his letter, "repulsive to honor and humanity." now was the time to express himself. On the 17th the Virginia Convention adopted the ordinance of secession. The fact was known on the 18th. If Major Thomas considered his highest allegiance due to his state, he certainly would have offered his resignation without a moment's delay, as did Joseph E. Johnston and Robert E. Lee and Cabelt and Garnett and Magruder and Heth, and so many other Virginians at that very time. The resignations of twelve officers from Virginia were accepted between the 17th and 27th of April, all doubtless written immediately on hearing of the passage of the ordinance. These officers were at once received finto the Virginia Army, most of them with increased rank. Thirty-four Virginia officers resigned within one month before or after April 17. Surely if Thomas had "fully decided to come to and cast his lot with his own people" then, if ever, was the time to show that decision. His was not a temporaling or wavering nature. His mind once decided, action followed surely and speedily. The fact that he did not resign is ample proo

way to Richmond, his resignation unaccepted and his departure unknown.

The Virginia Convention, on the day it adopted the ordinance of secession, passed a resolution directing that "the Governor shall immediately invite all efficient and worthy Virginians and residents of Virginia in the Army and Navy of the United States to retire therefrom and enter the Army of Virginia, assigning to them such rank as will not reverse the relative rank held by them in the United States service, and will, at least, be equivalent thereto." Major Thomas was informed of this action of the convention.

Thomas was informed of this action of the convention.

On the 3d of May he was promoted to the coloneley of his regiment in place of Albert Sidney Johnston, who joined the rebellion. Thus, for the third time within a month, he renewed his outh of allegiance to the Government of his choice.

The troops of the United States moved across the Potomae into Virginia on the 24th of May, scizing Alexandria and Arlington. If this were a service such as in Thomas's opinion made it no longer honorable for him to remain in the army, he would instantly have resigned. But within a week from that day he marched at the head of a column of troops destined to move from Pennsylvania into Virginia. In due time he led an invading column across the Potomac, attacked on their own soil a bedy of Virginia troops under Stonewall Jackson at Falling Waters and put them to flight.

These simple facts are enough to settle, for all time, the question of General Thomas's lovalty—carly, consistent, unwavering. They are conclusive to all fair and unpreduffed minds. The endeavor to drag him down to the level to which others chose to descend when they abandoned the cause of their country must inevitably fail. Every such attempt only leaves his character and honor clearer and more statiless. To call the far-fetched inferences so lightly immed at "conclusive proofs" is to Juzgle with words. George H. Thomas was, throughout life and in all thines, straightforward, open, manly. Had he chosen to follow his native State into the labyrinths into which she was led by Letcher and Wise, and followed by the Lees, his pathway thereto would have been cleared and plain. There would have been concrealment and no subterfuge. Against all assaults like those thus far made upon Mm. It is answer enough to interpose the truthful story of his life.

Late Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General. Army of the Cumberland.

Boston, June 23, 1800.

## MISUSE OF THE PRONOUN "WHOM."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: How do you explain the fact that one of the most obvious violations of grammar is so frequently found in high quarters, even in stately reviews and newspapers that pride themselves on their correct English! Here are specimens. In an article on marriage and divorce in a religious

eview a man "denies that he ever intended to marry the woman whom lawyers endeavored to prove was his first wife." Whom was. Her was not.

is first wife." Whom was. Her was not.

In the report of an accident a man is described as contract searching for his daughter whom he thought might and the was not saved. have been saved." Whom might. Her was not saved,

In the investigation of a case of arson a mar testifies that the house "had been purchased by Harry

tesufies that the house "had been purchosed by Harry Baker, a man whom the State says has no existence." Him may have been dead.

A Long Branch report speaks of a clergyman "whom Christian scientists claim has shown a leaning toward their beliefs." Whom showed.

A letter from the revered object of a certain cult runs thus: "Dear sir: I have not in my possession a picture such as you desire, but I will send your letter to a photographer in Washington whom I presume will farnish it to you." Whom will. But perhaps him did not write this sentence just as printed. If so let he look to the proofrender whom old it. So plain and inexensable a mistake outh to be so common. Will The Tribune help to correct it!

St. John's Church, Brooklyn, July 4, 1800.

St. John's Church, Brooklyn, July 4, 1800

(The Tribune will, cheerfully.-Ed.)

## PUNISH THE DESTROYER OF FOOD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Fifteen thousand bluefish thrown away: 1 it not about time the destruction of food supplies wa made a criminal offence? Whenever there is a cle n the market of perishable food, the surplus stroyed to keep up the price. The speculators will no let the people have food at a low price. Formerly centy five cents a barrel was considered a fair uneration for purgles. Certainly two cents a pon ys better than to throw them away. The destruct food is an offence against God and man. N. K. E. Brooklyn, July 4, 1800.

#### OLD STAMPS PUT TO GOOD USE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: What becomes of old stamps! Why are they gathered? These are questions often asked. Here istatement whose truth is beyond any doubt;

In Locle, Switzerland, exists an orphan asylum for girls. In 1868 it received over a million of stamps The children assorted them in packages of 100 and they were sold for \$240, quite an item in a country where money is far scarcer than in America. A cir cular issued by the director of the asylum says that the best and the most rare stamps are sold to dealerfor collectors whose number is millions. The others are used for decorative works, screens, frames, etc. Rooms have been papered with them. In 1880 the stamps sent produced \$200. For years I have sent my old stamps to the Asile des Hillodes, Lorie, switze land, too and do like

wise. New-York, July 4, 1890.

#### ARE ASPHALT PAVEMENTS SLIPPERY? To the Editor of The Tribune.

streets is quite correct in considering the slime with a damp day, an evil (which I neglected to mention with him that there exists no risk to horses in the use of the concrete. I think there is a risk, especially in winter, there being very little hold for the horse's feet in starting a load or when necessary to pull up

uddenly from a sharp trot.

The Barber Asphalt Paving Company informs m that there exists a radical difference between the Trinidad asphalt pavement now being laid on the Nestern Boulevard and the Sicilian rock asphalt pave ment now in use in some localities, "the former being mixed with a gritty sand, the latter with a natural limestone rock, the grains of which are as fine a four." This fact should make their pavement vastly uperior to other kinds of concrete, and yet my horse fell upon the Trinidad asphalt at the corner of Madi son ave. and Thirty-first-t., while I had just seen another horse fall upon the same pavement in the region of Twenty-sixth-st. I have a letter from John region of Twenty sixth-st. I have a letter from John P. Haines, president of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, saying that has society has already profested to the Department of Public Works against the concrete pavements now being laid in several streets of the city. He adds:

"I would suggest that a petition be signed by horsement and others against the further use of such pavements, at least in streets and avenues most used by drivers."

CHARLES E. YOUNG, M. D. New-York, July 5, 1890.

#### THUNDERING MACHINES ON WHEELS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: We Manhattanese growl like unpatriotic sybarites because once a year the small boy, following traditional Fourth of July patriotism, sets off his crackers, oursts his bombs and fires his supposably innocuou pistol; yet every day of our lives we permit in our streets the far more harmful nuisance of the carriage of immense iron beams, banging, clanging and re verberating against one another with a demoniac in tensity that puts the nerves on edge, strikes the ear like a long-drawn-out thunderbolt, and makes one feel as if imprisoned in an iron cylinder, with lusty work-men riveding it from the outside. Traditionally we have nerves. We can't help it.

Away with the girder-carters and the thunderbolts on wheels. FLETCHER CLINTON. wheels. New-York, July 5, 1890.

LOST SUPREMACY OF THE SEAS. A GREAT AMERICAN SHIPBUILDER TELLS THE

## To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I was recently asked by some fellow passe gers on the steamship City of Paris, to dot down some of the reminiscences of the history of Atlantic steam navigation of the past half century, in the belief that it might prove interesting to many readers, and I

In the year 1837 Dr. Lardner, a noted English savant of his time, visited the United States for the por purpose of lecturing on scientific subjects. Just pros to this period the feasibility of crossing the Atlantic Ocean under steam alone had first been mooted. Dr. Lardner, in one of his lectures on the of the writer that "it was folly to consider such steam across the Atlantic." About this date, some capitalists of England were quietly preparing to test the question. A steamer about 217 feet in length, named the Great Western, had been built at Bristolthe original port of departure for Atlantic steamersfor this purpose. Just previous to the day when this English parties dispatched the steamer Sirius for New York, and after a passage of about the average time of the then existing sailing packets, she was seen, much to the astonishment of New-Yorkers, anchored in their part. In some two weeks subsequent to the departure of the Sirius, the Great Western left making the passage in seventeen days. The Sirius from Bristol, and made many successful voyages, and became a popular ship. No better modelled ship or

United States Government to carry the mails between the disgrace of our legislators and to of the American flux. New-York, July 4, 1-50.

BROOKLYN EIG. BUT NEW YORK BIGGER.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: The secret of Brooklyn's disappointment and discripancies with her census returns hes in the fact that she has underestimated New York's growth, while she has overestimated her own, she defined herself into behaving that New York was at a stand still, and Brooklyn growing ropidly at New York's expense. Brooklyn was prepared to see the gap in expense. Brooklyn was prepared to see the gap in the difference of the population between the two cities very materially narrowed, and perhaps, at no distant day, thought she might become the larger of the two. But, as the returns come in, she finds that, Pavying out of consideration her recently annexed territory ath Twenty sixth Word, she has grown but 40 per cent, as compared with 43 per cent for the previous decade. and counting in this territory that the rate in bot decades was exactly equal. Again, while her rate of increase in 1850 was to per cent higher than that of New York (which had then ashexed 42,000 new people), in 1800, with all advantages in her favor, the rate is but 7 per cent higher. The fact is also vealed that, whereas New York was 640,000 proph-alhead of her in 1880, she is 210,000 ahead of her in 1800, and that the metropoles is still twice as large as

ahead of her in 1880, set is "considered and that the metropoles is still twice as large as her "big sister city."

Let the relative increase of the two cities continue, and this gap, instead of marrowing, will widen until, in a centary from now, the difference wil be between three and four millions. As a city grow with huge proportions its rats of increase lowers materially, as New York well knows; and the cry of disappointment from Brooklyn, Philadelphia and other cities reveals the fact that they have began to under got the same experience. I am a Brooklynie myself, proud of the city, and yet askamed that she, the off spring of New York, should harriser middled palousy. If she doubt her dependence upon the metropolis, let her consider what effect would be produced upon her population were an other in force forbidding all but New Yorks to engage in bardness in New York. Brooklyn, no doubt, will soon surpass Philadelphia and thas regain her position as the third city in the land, but why not annex herself to her neighbor and creator, and become an important part of the metropolis of the New World, instead of remaining simply a suburb, comparatively unknown to the foreign world, and not even properly appreciated at home, where she is called the "Bedroom of New York".

Histometed, July 5, 1890.

Highwood, July 5, 1890. NO MORE "CITIZENS" HOVEMENTS" WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sie: In reading the remark of Mr. Whitney that ofor twenty nine years the Republicans have been trying to elect a Mayor, and so far have failed," I am ceminded that the Republican vote in this city has een gradually increasing, and would have been sucessful at the election referred to if all Republicans and stood firm.

With the Republican party better organized than ever before, is this the time to give up !

Every "Citizens' movement" has seemed to me to be in assistant Democratic movement. The "Citizens always wanted a "good Democrat" for Mayor, to beat the "Hall" or "County" party. If they would insist on having a good Republican nominated, and do all in their power to elect him, then there would be some hones of a change in the city government; for the hopes of a change in the city government; for the Republican party, as a party, are quite as sironcity opposed to the present government as any so-called "Citizens" party" can be, and as trustworthy as any compromise or combination party would be to manage the city affairs. The record of the Republican party in the management of the National and state governments should not count for nothing. No Democrat, even if he be "better than his party," can be relied upon to improve matters, or to carry out Republican principles, and that is what is wanted now in this city.

New York, July 5, 1890. New-York, July 5, 1890.

WHAT MR. HEMPHILL REVERENTLY SWEARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. sir: In reading the speeches made by Congressmen of both parties in reference to the Lodge Election bill I was more than surprised to find the following revo-lutionary remark, uttered by Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina: "We, the white men in South Carolina, will either rule that State or leave it, and we reverently

wear that we will not leave it." Here is a sworn guardian of the Constitution trampling upon the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution, and reverently swearing that the black man shall not, in South Carolina, use the rights the Con-

stitution gives him. And this at a period when harmony is supposed to prevail throughout the land, East,

West. North and South. Here in New-York Mr. Hemphill's friends work out the same result in another way. I will give you one instance that could not have happened if this Election bill had been in force: In 1882, in the VIIIth Assembly bill had been in force; In 1882, in the VIIIth Assembly District, Tammany nominated George Hall for Alderman. When the election returns were sent to the station house it was found that Mr. Hall was defeated by about fifty votes. "Necessity is the mother of invention" in the Fourth Election District of the VIIIth Assembly District men were found willing to do the bidding of Tammany. What was deen? Why, the returns were altered and Mr. Hall was declared elected. The inspectors were railroaded to the State's Prison for two and a half years. Sequel: to day one of these convicts occupies the important office of clerk in the Register's office.

How about Jersey? Democratic success is so im-

Register's office,
How about Jersey? Democratic success is so important there that we may expect to hear some one reverently swear? there never was a political fraud committed in Jersey, and that the Hudson County gang must either rule that state or leave it.

A MEMBER OF JOHN A. LOGAN CLUB.
No. 63 Ludlow-st., July 5, 1590.

HOW TAMMANY REDUCES THE TAXES. THE LOWER THE RATE, THE HIGHER THE

# To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In one of the recent interviews conducted by a metropolitan reporter, a Tammany Alderman, after making outrageous claims for his party, had the mont mental assurance to advance the statement that Tan my Democrats had a magnificent record in the city's expenditures, having reduced the tax-rate of the previous year from 2.22 to 1.95 per \$100. Doubtss, on hearing this, the average Democratic voter wh is not a taxpayer will swell with pride. But the taxpayer fully comprehending the methods employed to create this semblance of a reduction will burst with ndignation, and denounce the statement as another piece of Tammany frickery.

in committee assembled have reduced the tax-rate on the tax-bills (but nowhere else) from 2.22 to 1.95. But in order to make themselves solid for the coming year they have increased assessments, many of them much as 30 or 40 per cent.

As an illustration, in 1888, when the tax rate was 2.22, a certain piece of property was assessed at for the succeeding year to 1.95, the owner naturally ore than it had been the year before at 2.22.

lises not increase votes, living, practical problems of A TANPAYER, REDUCED TO DISCUST.

New York, July 4, 1-90.

### CANADIAN BAIL AND AMERICAN CANAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Perhaps the letter of Hugh M. Morrow, in The Tribune of Friday, in which be apparently annihilates senator Cullom, General Wilson, Mr. Nimmo and the writer, would be amusing did it not refer to

could be moved by the fire Canai and the Harlem cannt, when completed. The Harlem improvement need not cost \$20,000,000, for it can be properly made for \$41,500,000, and ine Harlem Kills, leading to the deep water of the Sound, for an additional size of \$1,500,000. With a dark line of American steamers a time table could be established between through and London via Port Morris, allowing even days for mails and passengers, and nine days for express matter and fresh meats with no fear of tidal detentions. A nith of the expense of the Journey would perhaps be saved by such a scheme. While American commerce would be largely prouted thereby, the commerce of thina, Japan and the Pacific 1818s, coming overhand, would also be advantaged as would that of Great Harlath also, Besties this, twenty five miles of spacious dock room, outside of the Harlem River, would be available on the deep waters of Long Island sound, where the largest steamers could receive cargoes and and independent of the tides.

The Canadian colound train service could then regulate its own freight rates, there would not be the same oversion for the commerce of Great Britain to traverse American self. The day may not be far distant when the British cruisers will not have to do

New York, July 4, 1800.

# HARLEM'S PRESENTERIAN CHURCHES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Please permit me fo call the attention of the
good "pactor" who "sees and hears" to the fact that he is mistaken in supposing the New York Presbyterian Church to be "the only Presbyterian church between Fifth ave and the North River and one hundred and fifth and one hundred and fifth and one hundred and the third between Fifth and Lenex aves, and the Calvary Presbyterian Church in One-hundred and the Calvary Presbyterian Church in One-hundred and sixteenth st., between Fifth and Lenex aves, and HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN, New York, July 5, 1800.

## A PAIR AND PREE VOTE.

To the Editor of the Tribune. sir: In a speech made in Congress. Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, is reported to have said:

anth Carollina. It reported to have said:
We realize that the neuro is our equal before the law,
e also realize that, if he be allowed freely to vote, and
have his vote boossily counted and seturned, we, the
hist people of south Carollina, will be in a minority;
must submit to that or quit the State, and, in all
verence, we swear that we never will quit the

Why does Mr. Hemphill know that all the negroes are likely to vote one way! Simply because the negroes know that the whites are determined that they shall not vote, or if they do that their votes shall not be counted. It the whites will see to it that the negroes shall enjoy equal rights before the law with them elves, how long will it be before the negro vote will be divided on other issues? As affair- are now managed in many of the Southern States, the white vote is almost solid for one party simply because the white voters claim to fear that they are in danger of being overpowered by the blacks. the land and other property mostly in the hands of the whites, backed by their education and cultivation, it is absurd to suppose that they are really in danger of anything of the sort. Manufacturing establishments and towns are rapidly springing up in various parts of the South, and the natural result of such varied industries is to send to Congress in misers who will vote to encourage and protect them.

How long is the race-batt of question to dominate all other questions? The south requires laborers and cannot to any great extent get white labor, and the negro must remain. Under the Constitution, the blacks have the same right to vote that the whites have. Under State laws and regulations the blacks do not enjoy their right to vote and to have their votes counted as cast. The Constitution of the United states (not as unended during the reconstruc-tion period, but as originally ordained) empowers is to change the time, manner and place of electical members of Congress, and it is the plain duty of Congress to provide that every voter may take part in electing its members. They represent, not States, but the people in each Congressional District of the respective states, and the people in any district, in Maine or oregon, have a right to know that the voters in each of the Congressional Districts in South Carolina and Arkansas shall reeds exercise their Constitutional right to vote for members who are to take part in enacting laws for the povernment of the whole country. A Government that cannot and will not protect its citizens in their Constitutional rights cannot for any great length of time expect to enjoy the respect and veneration of its people. The proposed National law for electing members of Congress is not "outside interference with the states," but an inside protection to the people, in each Congressional District in their right to be represented by a member of election members of Congress, and it is the plain duty



bing. Consider how much longer your delicate summer clothing will last if not rubbed to pieces on a washboard. A saving is a gain. You'll be surprised and pleased with the cleanliness, satisfaction and comfort which comes of the use of PEARLINE. Simple-any servant can use it. Perfectly harmless-you can soak your finest linen and laces in Pearline and water for a month, with safety. Delightful in the bathmakes the water soft. Perhaps you have been using some of the imitations and have sore hands and find your clothing going to pieces. Moral—use the original and best. Pearline is manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

their free choice, and when the state will not, or cannot secure them in such right Congress must come to their relief and exercise the expressed Constitutional right to alter the time, place and manner of election.

It is threatened that the proposed Congressional Election law cannot be enforced without an army, but such threats can hardly be in earnest. Will the South undertake to defv a law that the Constitution so plainly authorizes? That law, if enacted and enforced, will deprive no haman being of any right, but we may fairly hope that its enforcement will end the terrorizing and buldozing of voters so long practised in many parts of the South to the disgrace and denial of republican government. The duty of Congress is plain, has it the courage to do its duty and appeal to the people?

Brooklyn, July 5, 1890.

#### AN EFFICIENT BUREAU.

A GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT CONDUCTED ON SOUND BUSINESS PRINCIPLES,

Special Committee of the National Civil service Re-form League was issued last week. The document deals entirely with the Patent Office and is signed by William D. Foulke, chairman, Charles J. Bonaparte, MacVeagh was unable, on account of illness, to sign relations to all the manufacturing interests of the country, gives an account of the force in the office, which consists of a commissioner and an assistant nissioner, a law clerk, a chief clerk, who is the principal administrative officer of the Bureau; nce clerk, a librarian, an examining corps, co patentable in their inventions, and about Aside from these proceedings, a vast number of interlocutors appeals arise, which concern the methods of practice under the rules; and these are taken from the principal examiners directly to the Commissioner. "It will be perceived," says the report, - that the office of Commissioner unites duties which are administrative and judicial, and demands,

not merely a good lawyer, familiar with science and mechanics and with the application of legal principles

city." The report, describing the administration of the

office, says in part:

The beginning of the present Administration found this whole bureau in the control of spoilsmen, as far as the Civil Service Law would allow it to be. They were in possession, both above and below the classified list of in possession, both above and below the classified list of in possession, both above and below the classified list, of nearly all the offices on which they could be the hands. It would be no injustice to Mr. Montgomery, the first Commissioner appointed by President Cleveland, to say that he cut red the office without any experience in matters of patent law. He appointed his brother as his confidential circle, to distribute the offices of the bureau amount some of the more influential Congressmen. President Cleveland appointed as Assistant Councissioner, presumably upon political influence, the brother of a Democratic Senator (Vance), who had served in Congress and had been chairman of the Committee on Patents. He was not a Senator (Vance), who had served in Congress and had been chairman of the Committee on Patents. He was not a lawyer, and was without experience in the duties of such an office. The appointment of the law clerk by the Commissioner was also purely a matter of patronage.

This position of law clerk had been held successively by men, who have attained propheness.

This position of law elerk had been held successively by men who have attained prominence at the patent bar. Only one exception had been made to the rule of appointing to this office by promotion from the lower positions in the examining corps. On that occasion the law elerk was chosen from outside the office, and it was the cause of chosen from outside the office, and it was the cause of much discouragement among the examiners, who thus saw their own hopes of premotion taken away. This was the only exception until the administration of commissioner, Montgomerr, who appointed the law clerk from out-side and upon political grounds. This new haw clerk was entirely inexperienced in the duties of the place, and could make no restensions to being well qualified to per-form them. This was a disastrous blow to the ambitton of the examiners, who sought his pounction as a reward form them. This was a disastrons blow to the ambitton of the examiners, who sought this promotion as a reward for the faithful performance of their duty. Another place which had been beld up as the prize of efficiency under former Commissioners was that of Examiner of Interferences, a sort of court of dist instance, where trials are had by conflicting elaborates upon proofs regularly introduced. This was also filled from the corps of examiners before Mr. Montgomery became Commissioner. Under him, however, the new examiner was appointed from outside the office, and He knew little about the working of the Patent Odice, and was not greatly experienced in patent law; but he has doubtless acquired considerable experience during his ser-

three chiefs of divisions to \$1,800 cleraships, and filled the phases of these chiefs by men from the outside, politicians of influence, but without experience, the men reduced doing the bulk of the work. One of the new app onsiderable scandal upon the office. He also still holds

other remarkable practice was begun under Commis-Another remarkable practice was begun under Commissioner Montromery. The offices of fourth assistant examiners (whose duties properly related exclusively to the examination of patants) were in many instances filled by clerks who were still retained at their electrical work, and did no duty at all as assistant examiners, nithough they were classified as such. At one time there were no fewer than twenty of these elerks who had thus been transferred to fourth assistant examinerships, the duties of which position they did not perform. This weak ned perceptibly the examining corps, and appaired the efficiency of the office. By making a political favorite first a "skilled laborer," and then giving him a "special" examination, he could obtain a clerkship from which political favorites were usually barred by open competitive examinations. were usually barred by open competitive examinations. These irregularities and perver-ions of the law could not

These irregularities and perversions of the law could not but be followed by disastrous results.

The work of the Patent Office under these conditions steadily declined in efficiency. The Examining Corps has been under the control of the competitive system for a number of years, and it was mostly beyond the reach of number of years, and is was mostly beyond the reach political influence. The principal examiners of whom there were twenty-eight, were officials whose salaries ranged above that fixed by the classified service; but the Commissioner doubtless recognized that to remove these men of long training to make place for politicians would cause inextricable confusion, and that without them the Bureau would be helpless and unable to perform its func-

ons. Hence they were retained. President Cleveland saw his way clear to transfer Com-President Creverang saw his way clear to transfer Com-missioner Montsomery into a different field; and he ap-sed pointed as his successor Benton J. Hall, of Iowa, a lawyer known to be of some ability and character in his own State, big to the Patent Office. He devoted his energies mainly to

their free choice, and when the State will not, or can preserving the remnants of good service against further inundations, and he gained the respect of all who knew up details which ought to have been within the easy reach of the assistant commissioner and law clerk; but, while these latter were retained, there seemed to be no other way of doing the public business than that of calling in these examining officers to perform the duties of their superiors. A change for the worse was made during the superiors. A change for the worse was made during the administration of commissioner Hall, when, in July, 1987, Schuyler W. Duryee was displaced from the office of chief their, and a successor was appointed for political reasons who was without experience, and therefore largely dependent upon his subordinates.

The appointment of the present Commissioner by Presi-

dent Harrison was made in pursuance of sound business principles. There were several candidates for appoint-ment, some of them retired Congressmen, and many of the man they recommended. The present Commissioner, Charles H. Mitchell, was suggested. He was a pitent lawyer of experience and of recognized standing with a large income from his profession, and his acceptance of the office involved considerable pecuniary sacrifice. As soon as it was ascertained that he would accept, the leadowest grades and had been in the office about seventeen

which it applied that saved the d being complete.

### THE COMING WEEK IN CONGRESS. EFFORTS TO BRING THE TARIFF BILL BEFORD

THE SENATE-A QUIET WEEK IN THE HOUSE. Washington, July 6 .- Senator Frye's Shipping bill

upon which a vote was not taken last Thursday, beess on the senate calendar for to-morrow, and ha hopes to have them disposed of without further delay He will then ask to have the River and Harbor bill taken up. This bill carries a total appropriation of about \$23,000,000, and he says it is the best bill of the kind ever prepared. Two days, he thinks, will be

sufficient for its consideration.

Senator Morrill, chairman of the Finance Committee. will endeavor to have the Tariff bill made the order of business after the Shipping bills are out of the way. The indications, however, are that the River and Harbot bill will be first taken up. The Tariff bill, it is understood, will be in charge of senator Aldrich. If the River and Harbor bill gets the right of way it is more than probable that the Tariff debate will not be begun in earnest until next week, as there are three appropriation bills to come before the senate this week, one of which, the Sandry Civil, is libely to cause a debate of some length. It will be reported Tuesday or Wednesday. Among its provisions as it passed the House day. Among its provisions as it passed the House is an appropriation of \$720,000 for the Geological and Irrigation surveys, to be expended under the direction of Director J. W. Fowell, and this will be opposed by senator stewart, and possibly by other western senators, who want the irrigation survey to be conducted by the Agricultural Department. The other two appropriation bills are the Indian and Consular and Diplomatic. These exhaust the list of regular appropriation bills are the Indian and Consular and Diplomatic. These exhaust the list of regular appropriation bills except the Deficiency bill, which will not come before the senate until near the close of the session.

The report of the conference committee on the silver bill, which is a pravileged matter, is likely to be presented before the close of the week, and it will probably give rise to a debate of some length. The Election bill will be received from the House probably to-morrow, and be referred to the Conmittee on Privileges and Elections. A cancins of Republican Senators is expected some time this week, at which it will be decided whether or not to take up the bill this session.

The precedings in the House this week promise to be comparatively uninteresting and quiet. Probably the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, the last of the appropriation bills, will be reported and acted upon before the week is ended. The Elections Committee is distrons of sturring consideration for the two contested election cases (Miller agt. Elliot, of Sonth Carolina, and Langston agt. Venable, of Virginia, which have been for some time on the calendars. In addition to these cases, the friends of the Bankruptey bill expect to be able to get that measure before the House a compromise measure, which it will be called upon to consider. is an appropriation of \$720,000 for the Geological and

ROBBING FISH COMMISSIONER BLACKFORD.

James Dillon and Robert Hacton, employed by ish Commissioner Blackford at his stand in Pult Market, were arrested on Saturday for robbing their employer. For some time Mr. Elackford has noticed that his property was being systematically filehed, but he was unable to discover the thieves. He informed Inspector Byrnes, who sent Detective Sergeants Inspector Byrnes, who sent Detective Sergeants Lauthier and Mulholland to the stand to watch. Dillon and Hatton were seen to roll a barrel of lobsters from the Commissioner's stand to one kept by William A. Winters. Then they returned and took five salmon and a quantity of small fish, which they also placed on Winters's stand. The detectives at once arrested them and in Jetterson Market Court yesterday they pleaded not guilty and were held in \$300 ball for further examination.

TO MONMOUTH PARK RACES. Via Central Railroad of New Jersey Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday until Angust

28, trains for Monmouth Park races Leave New-York, foot of Liberty-st., North River, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 a. m.; 12:30 special express, 12:45 special express, 1 special express, 1:30

Puliman buffet parlor cars on all special trains. By the Sandy Hook Route the magnificent steamers Monmouth, Sandy Hook and St. Johns leave New-York, Pier-8, North River, 2:00, 11:00 a. m.; 12:15, 1:00 p. m., carrying passengers direct to the race-